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and complete one's own bibliography. I have compared this list with my own and note no omissions.

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The Year's Work in Classical Studies: 1913. Edited by CYRIL BAILEY. London: John Murray, 1914. Pp. xvi+214. 2s. 6d. net.

This, the eighth annual number of the series, covers in general the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913. Of the departments treated in the preceding volume, that dealing with Comparative Philology is omitted. The four chapters on Grammar, Lexicography and Metric, on the New Testament, Hellenistic Greek, and Modern Greek cover the work of two years. For the first time the department of literature has been treated in separate chapters on Greek and Latin literature—a wise change. The writers of the several chapters are the same as in the previous issue (cf. *Class. Jour.*, 1913, p. 370) except that J. P. Droop, who has recently been engaged in archaeological work in Crete, reports upon Greek Excavation, and F. E. Adcock, for Roman History. The chapter on Greek Literature is from A. W. Pickard-Cambridge whose book on *Demosthenes and the Last Days of Greek Freedom* has recently appeared, and that on Latin Literature is the joint work of E. Harrison and C. E. Stuart. L. Whibley, after acting as general editor for two years, has been succeeded by C. Bailey. Other things being equal, it would seem that continuity in service as editor or contributor would increase the value of such a series as this. In this connection it may be noted that eleven of the departments included have been continuously in charge of the same person since the series began: Italian Excavation (Ashby), Numismatics (Macdonald), Greek Religion (Farnell), Greek Inscriptions (Tod), Greek History (Caspari), Comparative Philology (Giles), Grammar, Lexicography and Metric (Sonnen-schein), Papyri (Hunt), New Testament (Peake), Hellenistic Greek (Moulton), Modern Greek (Dawkins).

The merit of such a series as this can be judged, apart from the obvious requisites of clearness and accuracy, only in reference to the purpose which it seeks to serve. This purpose remains presumably what it was when the series was begun. Mr. Butcher at that time stated it thus: "The book is designed in the first instance for the use of classical teachers, especially in schools, who, not being specialists themselves, look for guidance to those who are." It should aim, it would seem, not like the *Bibliotheca Philologica Classica*, merely to give an exhaustive list of publications, but rather to select for report and characterization those of greatest value to the class of students whom Mr. Butcher described. In brief, the interests of the general student come first. The problem then for editor and contributor is chiefly that of selection and proportion.

This difficult problem is in general skilfully solved. Here and there, as, e.g., in the treatment of Latin literature, the book would profit from a more rigorous exclusion of the less important articles and the resulting opportunity to summarize and characterize more fully the more important writings. Those who need or desire a complete catalogue would in most instances consult the *Bibliotheca Classica*.

As to the scope of the volume as a whole, the most conspicuous omissions are in the fields of antiquities—public and legal, military, theatrical, and private. These subjects are treated only incidentally, under other headings. It is difficult to understand why this should be so. In the first volume of the series a chapter was devoted to private antiquities, but it was never continued and no explanation for its disappearance has been given in any of the volumes of the series. This omission is to be regretted. If it is due to limitation of space, then in my judgment a chapter dealing with these antiquities might wisely be substituted for some one of the less important subjects—e.g., Modern Greek or New Testament—which are now included. Also, could not the fields of report be so divided that prehistoric Cretan archaeology would be treated in one place rather than, as now, in both chaps. i and ii?

One or two matters of detail may be mentioned. Would it not be well that a uniform method and arrangement should be used in describing printed books? In such descriptions in this volume as regards the items of publisher, place and date of publication, number of pages, and price, a veritable anarchy prevails. Caspari and Farnell regularly state the number of pages, Adcock and Sleeman regularly omit it. Most of the writers give the date, but Pickard-Cambridge regularly omits it. Myres, in one case (p. 2, n. 4), gives the name only. The price is sometimes given, sometimes not, and there is almost every variety of typographical arrangement. It would be helpful to some who use the book if the description in each case should be as complete as possible. A little care on the part of the general editor would doubtless secure a great improvement in this respect.

The accounts are generally well written, and as readable as the subject-matter permits. The chapter on Greek Excavation by Droop shows traces of hasty and careless, not to say slipshod, composition. In the way of grace and precision the following sentences leave something to be desired: "Here the Late Minoan I palace was flanked by a large court that was bounded to the north by a wall, and had beneath it remains of houses dated by sherds to the turn of the Early Minoan and Middle Minoan periods" (p. 17). "A double door led from a porch to a cellar, along the back *of which* was a bench . . . *on which* lay a number of small cups . . . and *before which* were the remains of some clay cones . . . about the sacral nature *of which* there is now no doubt" (p. 18). The author of *Gournia*, Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes, is referred to (p. 18, n. 1) as "Boyde (*sic*) Hawes."

The following sentence, in the light of recent events, takes on a special, if melancholy, interest: "The University of Louvain is promoting a series of

annotated translations of Aristotle, the first volume to appear being an excellent version, with commentary, of *Metaphysics* i, by G. Colle" (p. 153).

The Classical Association by the maintenance of this series renders a needed and valuable service to students and teachers of the classics. These volumes should be accessible to every teacher of Greek or Latin in the United States; it would be interesting to know how far such a condition is now realized.

HAVEN D. BRACKETT

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The Municipalities of the Roman Empire. By JAMES S. REID.
Cambridge, 1913. Pp. 548. \$3.75 net.

Undoubtedly the historians of the Roman republic and empire have in the past given far too little prominence to the part played by the municipalities. This is partly due to the fact that our knowledge of them is so largely derived from the inscriptions. Since, however, the inscriptional material has been recovered and studied, we are better able to appreciate how great a part they played in Roman development. Not only did Rome arise as a city-state, but even to the last her people and her statesmen continued to think, to some extent, in terms of city-states. Beginning as a city-state herself, Rome used the city-state, or municipality, as an engine of conquest and an instrument of government. She won her hegemony in Italy, not merely by the sword, but by championing municipal institutions and developing city-states wherever possible. These municipalities, thus created, not only looked to Rome for support against enemies, but acted as a solvent to destroy the older groupings of the people in confederacies and leagues. Rome, indeed, never became fully mistress of Italy till she had municipalized it from end to end.

Having seen the utility of the city-state in Italy, Rome was not slow to apply the lesson to the territories outside of Italy that fell under her dominion. In Gaul and Spain she set herself to do what she had done within her own peninsula and substitute for the old tribal and national institutions municipal institutions of the familiar type.

In the East, where Hellenistic culture prevailed, Rome found the countries already permeated with the idea of the city-state. Here she had comparatively little to do in the way of new foundations, but here, as in the West, she made the municipality an instrument of government. In the East and West alike it is not too much to say, as does Dr. Reid, that "the city" was "the sole ultimate constituent element in the structure of the ancient Roman empire." The modern student tends to think of a province as a definite extent of territory ruled by a governor. The Roman thought of it rather as a group of municipalities supervised in certain matters by a resident Roman magistrate.

Since the municipality thus played so large a role in Roman history, Dr. Reid has rendered no small service by his able and scholarly survey. The work is the outcome of several series of lectures, delivered in the first instance in the University of London and afterward with some changes as the "Lowell